OFFICE OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,666—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Sheets Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	0
Second do.		8
Third do.		8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „
Third and succeeding do. ..... 2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged or at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,942 Tons, on SATURDAY, 15th Nov., 1879, at 3 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Moopattam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th Nov., 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on THURSDAY, 13th Nov., 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,272 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th November, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. GOA, 1,906 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ 325

The GOA is due in London about 25th December. Transfer at Aden made by Company. The Goa carries a Surgeon.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,272 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th November, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th November 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each Month, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 180	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	350	230	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	Including Wine
Marseilles	560	360	145	

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1879.
BENGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st January, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation: and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

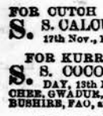
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

G. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 4, Hummum Street.

Bombay, September, 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO GENOA AND LIVERPOOL.



THE new Steamer BRITANNIA, 3,009 Tons, Captain Robert Hutchison, will sail from BOMBAY for GENOA and LIVERPOOL, on SATURDAY, the 22nd November.

This steamer has been specially built for the Indian trade, and her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck.

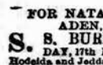
Passage Money to Genoa ..... Rs. 400
Do. Liverpool ..... „ 600

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th October 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.



THE TRINACRIA, S. S., 2,107 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain White, will sail from Bombay for Marseilles on SATURDAY, the 6th December.

Passage Money, Rs. 400.

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th November 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S. S. HUNGARIA, Captain G. Doncich, on the 10th December, 1879.

S. S. VORWÆRTS, Captain G. Marussig, on the 1st January, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
Aden	Rs. 200	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (Via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 145 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 8
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende, or Calais and Dover, are granted by the undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£13-8	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Seacoon House, 7, Elphinston Circle, Bombay, 18th October 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(a) ANCONA	3021	600	R. G. Stend	17th Nov.
— BANGALORE	2242	450	C. Fraser	24th do.
(a) GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Dec.
— VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	8th do.
(a) KASHGAR	2621	460	E. J. Baker	15th do.

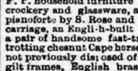
Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

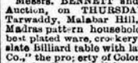
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	25th Nov.
BOKHARA	2032	450	W. D. Anderson	9th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched or the above ports:—

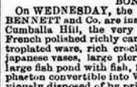
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, Captain R. Collin, will sail for LIVERPOOL TO-MORROW, the 12th instant.

A Steam Launch will be in attendance at the Apollo Bunder at Noon on that day for the convenience of passengers.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay 11th November 1879.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c., &c.

AT 1 P.M:

1 strong bay chesnut pony, height 13-1, age 3 years.
1 handsome English-built dog cart.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of A. R. Shirufally.

A K S—11 cases butter, ex "Europa."

On a day to be hereafter fixed, Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood richly carved F. F. household furniture (made to order) best electro-plated crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand square pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., an English-built 4 seated open carriage, an Engli-h-built glass fronted miniature brougham, a pair of handsome fast-trotting bay Australian horses, a fast-trotting chesnut Cape horse, sets of single and double harness (if not previously disposed of by private sale), large pier glasses in gilt frames, English brass bedsteads, rich table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of John Macpherson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m. on the same day.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m., at Tarwaddy, Malabar Hill, the valuable rosewood and teakwood Madras patt-rn household furniture by Deschamps, also the best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a first-rate full-sized slate billiard table with lamps, cues, &c., by "John Bennett & Co.," the pro erty of Colonel J. A. M. Macdonald, and if not previously disposed of by private sale, a four-seated landau, and a small Stanhope phaeton, two pairs of Bay Australian horses and one half-bred English mare, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m. on the same day.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th November, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood French polished richly carved household furniture, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome large japanese vases, large pier glasses, parian and bronze figures, large fish pond with fish, 1 English-built serviceable strong mail phaeton convertible into Waggonette, by Kesterton, (if not previously disposed of by private sale) a collection of rare English, Japanese and China birds, monkeys, stag, deer, &c., first rate pictures, rich table ornaments, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of W. A. Glazebrook, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6 a. m. on the same day.

GREAT SALE OF BOOKS.

On TUESDAY next, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, a very valuable library of choice and rare books, consisting of over 3,000 volumes. The sale will take place in the upper saloons of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Catalogues will be published and due intimation will be given when the books are on view.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

Berthon's patent collapsible life boat, weight 50 lbs., length 7 ft., breadth 3½ ft., useful for fishing and shooting excursions.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 99, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome English mahogany household furniture, best electroplated ware by Elkington, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned solid mahogany Boudon Grand 7 Octave piano [brass band] by Collard and Collard (made expressly to order) a first rate full-sized slate billiard table with cues, balls, lamps, &c, by "BENNETT," a mahogany telescope dining table, a mahogany side board, with glass mirror, an elegant single-seated brougham by Landie and Marner, in excellent order, the property C. J. Groom, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th November 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, carriages, &c., at No. 36, Bellasis Road, near Baptist Church, opposite the Byculla Club.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the household furniture, &c., the property of E. Hingley, Esq., proceeding up-country.

One large four-seated phaeton and a self driving phaeton.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th November 1879.

NOTICES.

JOHN BLEES,
TRAVELLING PHOTOGRAPHER.

LETTERS to be ADDRESSED, care of Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay.

KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

THE Public are hereby informed that the KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY will be RE-OPENED for GOODS and COACHING TRAFFIC on and from the 15th November. The running of Trains will be as under:—

Down Trains.			Up Trains.		
Stations.	On Week days and Sundays.		Stations.	On Week days and Sundays.	
	Mix.	Mix.		Mix.	Mix.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Jalamb, Dep.	10 30	6 0	Khamgaon, Dep.	8 45	4 15
Khamgaon, Ar.	11 15	6 45	Jalamb, Ar.	9 30	5 0

See also public Time Bills exhibited at Stations. Further information can be obtained at the Stations, or from the undersigned.

By Order,

W. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent.

Ahmednagar, 6th November 1879.

DHOND AND MUNMAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the DHOND and MUNMAD STATE RAILWAY will be RE-OPENED for GOODS and COACHING TRAFFIC to and from all Stations between Dhond and Munmad on and from the 10th November.

A through Mixed Train will run daily between Dhond and Munmad and vice versa, and a second Local Mixed will also run between Dhond and Vambori and vice versa as under.

Down Trains.			Up Trains.		
	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
Dhond..... Dep.	6 20	10 40	Munmad..... Dep.	6 15	..
		P. M.			A. M.
Ahmednagar „	10 20	3 15	Vambori..... „	11 55	8 20
	P. M.			P. M.	
Vambori..... „	11 50	4 28 arr	Ahmednagar „	1 27	10
	P. M.				P. M.
Munmad..... Arr.	5 30	..	Dhond..... Arr.	5 5	2 10

All Stations will book Goods and Coaching Traffic, except Horses and Carriages, through with the G. I. P. and connected Railways. Horses and Carriages can only be booked to and from Ahmednagar Stations.

Refreshments will be provided at Dhond, Ahmednagar, and Munmad Stations.

For further information see public Time Bills exhibited at Stations.

Information regarding Rates, &c., can be obtained at Stations or from the undersigned.

By Order,

W. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent.

Ahmednagar, 1st November 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

V. R.

FRAMJEE INSTITUTE.
SECOND WEEK
OF
THE ROYAL MARIONETTES,
whose marvellous performances on the
COMPLETE AND ELEGANT THEATRE
have been pronounced by Public and Press
AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING
at 9 o'clock,
ENTIRE CHANGE.
NEW PROGRAMME.
THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS.

Overture: Full Band and Chorus. Ballad: "My Grandfather's Clock." Characteristic Song: "Uncle Jefferson." Descriptive Scene: "Down by the deep and Sea." Comic Song: "First she would and then she wouldn't". Ballad: "Angels bade our darling come." New Breakdown.

THE ITALIAN PANTOCCINI,
Concluding with,
For the first time in India, of
THE ANIMATED SKELETON.
The most wonderful piece of mechanical ingenuity ever witnessed, the bones being over 100 years old.
The whole concluding with the
WONDERFUL PANTOMIME
LITTLE RED-RIDING HOOD.
With all the Grand Spectacular Effects, Songs, Incidental Music, Beautiful Scenery and Lime Light Effects.
THE COMIC CLOWN AND PANTALOON
must be seen to be appreciated.
GREAT TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
Far eclipsing anything seen before out of London.
Admission—Rs. 3; Rs. 2 and Rs. 1.

Seats reserved for any night at SOUNDY and Co., Fort. Doors open at 8-30; commence at 9. Carriages at 11.

H. R. HARWOOD, Manager.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THERE will be a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB on WEDNESDAY, 19th November, at 6 p. m., to consider the proposed new Rules for the reduction of the Entrance Donation of Ordinary Members and the admission of Temporary Members, and to receive the Report of the Committee on the scheme for building new Bungalows in the Club compound.

GEORGE K. REMINGTON,
11th November, 1879. Honorary Secretary.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES.
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES.
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

COCOANUT AND CASTOR OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COCOANUT and CASTOR OILS required by the Company for twelve months, commencing first day of February next, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be ordered, the annual consumption averaging about 500 Tons of Cocoanut Oil and 550 Tons of Castor Oil. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Oil," and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depôt, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 10th December next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security equal to 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate amount of such contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 11th November 1879.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

REDUCTION OF COTTON RATES.

ON and after November 15th, the RATES for COTTON to Bombay will be as follows:—

From	Half-pressed per Ton.	Full-pressed per Ton.	From	Half-pressed per Ton.	Full-pressed per Ton.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Nowsari			Anand	17 2 6	..
Muroli			Umreth	18 4 0	..
Sucheen			Dakor	18 10 3	..
Surat			Thasra	19 0 3	..
Amroli	12 0 0	10 0 0	Palee	19 11 9	..
Sion			Nariad	18 1 6	..
Kim			Mamoodabad	19 15 3	..
Panowlee			Barajree	19 8 0	..
Ankleswr			Ahmedabad	20 4 6	15 8 4
Broach			Sabarmutee	20 8 3	..
Chumargaum	12 8 9	..	Ambli Road	21 2 3	..
Palej	13 4 0	10 13	Sanand	21 11 0	..
Mesgaum	14 0 6	11 5	Chharoi	23 3 9	..
Karwan	14 11 9	..	Jackwara	22 18 9	..
Mundala	15 0 9	..	Jhund	24 1 9	..
Nulla	15 4 6	..	Patree	24 15 0	..
Dabhoi	15 9 6	..	Kharaghora	25 3 3	..
Chandode	16 7 3	..	Viramgaum		
Bhadurpore	16 6 0	..	Sabli Road	28 7 9	17 10 6
Itola	14 9 3	..	Lilapore Rd		
Baroda	14 0 3	..	Lakhtar	30 0 0	16 8 0
Wassud	16 7 3	..	Wudwan		

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 11th November 1879.

HOLKAR AND SINDIA-NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

1. ALTERATION OF THE TIME TABLE FROM THE 15TH NOVEMBER, 1879.
2. ALTERATION OF THE NAME OF BHILPAK STATION.
3. INSURANCE OF OPIUM.

THE Public are hereby informed that, on and after the 15th November, 1879, the following ALTERATIONS will be made in the TRAIN SERVICE between KHANDWA, MHOW, INDORE, UJJAIN and RUTLAM.

The H. & S. N. S. Railway's Down Mail Train which runs in connection with the G. I. P. Railway on the Down Mail Train from Bombay to Jabalpur, arriving at Khandwa at 9-35 a. m., will leave Khandwa at 10-10 a. m. instead of 10-30 a.m., and will arrive at Ujjain at 8-35 p. m. instead of 9 0 p. m., and at Rutlam at 11-25 p. m. instead of 11-50 p. m.

The H. & S. N. S. Railway's Down Mixed Train will leave Khandwa at 1-5 a.m. instead of 10-15 p. m., to enable passengers for the H. & S. N. S. Railways by the G. I. P. Railway Co.'s passenger train from Jabalpur, which arrives at Khandwa at 12-40 a. m., to proceed without delay. The H. & S. N. S. Railway's Down Mixed Train will arrive at Ujjain at 12-50 p. m. instead of 11-55 a. m. and at Rutlam at 4-15 p. m. instead of 3-20 p. m.

The Down Mixed Train, timed to leave Khandwa at 10-15 p.m on the 14th instant will not leave Khandwa until 1-5 a. m. on the 15th November, 1879.

The Up Mail Train from Rutlam and Ujjain, which runs in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Company's Up Mail Train from Jabalpur, leaving Khandwa for Bombay at 6 25 p. m., will leave Rutlam at 4 55 a.m. instead of 4-0 a. m. and Ujjain at 7-35 a. m. instead of 6-40 a. m., and will arrive at Khandwa at 5 55 p. m. instead of 5-30 p. m.

The Up Mixed Train will leave Rutlam at 2-25 p. m instead of 1-45 p. m. and Ujjain at 5 45 p. m. instead of 4-55 p. m., and will arrive at Khandwa at 5-50 a. m. instead of 6-0 a. m.

The Local Mixed Trains between Mhow and Indore, by which all classes of passengers will be booked, will leave Mhow at 1-0 p. m. instead of 12-5 p. m., and arrive at Indore at 2-10 p. m. instead of 1-50 p. m.; and will leave Indore at 2-45 p.m. instead of 1-50 p.m., and arrive at Mhow at 3-50 p.m. instead of 3-0 p.m.

The arrival and departure of the different trains at the principal Stations are shown in the following Time Table:—

Down Trains.	1 Mail.	2 Mixed.	3 Local Mixed.
Khandwa ..... dep.	a. m. 10 10	a. m. 1 5	..
Mhow ..... ar.	p. m. 4 15	7 54	..
Mhow ..... dep.	4 25	8 5	p. m. 1 0
Indore ..... ar.	5 30	9 10	2 10
Indore ..... dep.	5 3	9 25	..
Ujjain ..... ar.	8 35	p. m. 12 50	..
Rutlam ..... ar.	11 15	4 15	..

Up Trains.	1 Mail.	2 Mixed.	3 Local Mixed.
Rutlam ..... dep.	a. m. 4 55	p. m. 3 25	..
Ujjain ..... dep.	6 40	4 55	..
Indore ..... ar.	p. m. 10 45	p. m. 8 30	..
Indore ..... dep.	10 55	9 45	p. m. 2 45
Mhow	11 50	10 55	3 50
Khandwa ..... ar.	p. m. 12 5	11 10	..
	5 55	a. m. 5 50	..

The name of the Bhilpak Station has been altered to Nangawan.

The Insurance of Opium, whether booked by Goods or Passenger Trains, will no longer be compulsory.

Copies of the Time and Fare Table can be obtained on application to the Station Masters, or the Undersigned.

By Order,

W. E. HARTT,
Traffic Superintendent, H. and S. N. State Railways.

Traffic Superintendent's Office, Mhow, 7th November 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & CO. LIMITED.
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 23.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 27.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 3.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 38.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
30, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS ARE CAREFULLY DISPENSED WITH THE PUREST DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, under the personal superintendence of our Mr. FERNANDES who has had twenty years' experience in the business at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CONSULTATION FREE, AND MEDICINE CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL SORTS.
A LARGE SELECTION OF PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
EYE-PRESERVERS—NEUTRAL-TINTED AND COLOURED.
FANCY SMELLING SALT BOTTLES, TOOTH BRUSHES, ELASTIC SILK SUSPENDERS AND BANDAGES.
A LARGE STOCK OF GOLD AND ALUMINIUM JEWELLERY.

GO AND SEE
THE CASH BAZAAR.
EXTENSION OF PREMISES.
IMMENSE ARRIVALS.
GOODS OF ALL CLASSES.
EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
YOU WILL FIND ALL YOU REQUIRE THERE.
MEIFFRE BROTHERS'
BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
OR
CRAWFORD MARKET.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY,
(SOUTHERN SECTION)
TIME AND FARE TABLE.

ON and after the 15th November, 1879, the Line will be open to the Public for Passenger and Goods Traffic between Ahmedabad and Palanpur, and is expected to be open to Mount Abu Road in the early part of 1880, of which due notice will be given.

Miles from Ahmedabad.	Down. STATIONS.	Time. Mail Train.	Time. Mixed Train.	Passenger Fares from Ahmedabad. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Miles from Mount Abu Road.	Up. STATIONS.	Time. Mail Train.	Time. Mixed Train.	Passenger Fares from Mount Abu Road. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	Arrival B. B. & C. I. train from Bombay	11'40					7	Mount Abu Road					
	Ahmedabad ..... Dep.	12'20	5'20				15	Rohi					
8½	Sabarmati ..... { Arr	12'33	5'36	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 1 6		Sarota Road					
	{ Dep	12'38	5'46				21½	Chitrasani					
	Khodian ..... { Arr	13'5	6'18	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	28½	Palanpur ..... Dep.	6'40	11'55			
	{ Dep	13'9	6'28					Arr	7'28	12'53	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 1 6
16	Kalol ..... Dep	13'46	7'14	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 4 6	38½	Chhapi ..... { Dep	7'31	13'3			
	Arr	13'46	8'16	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 5 0		Arr	8'9	13'53	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 3 0
26½	Dangarwa ..... { Dep	14'43	9'26				47	Siddhpur ..... { Dep	8'9	13'53			
	{ Arr	15'27	9'18	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 7 6		Arr	8'49	14'40	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 4 6
36	Jagudan ..... { Dep	15'30	9'28				55½	Unjha ..... { Dep	8'49	14'40			
	{ Arr	16'5	10'3	3 0 0	1 8 0	0 9 0		Arr	10'2	16'10	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 6 0
42½	Meshana ..... { Dep	16'12	10'18				63½	Meshana ..... { Dep	10'10	16'20			
	{ Arr	17'22	11'28	3 8 0	1 12 0	0 10 6		Arr	10'45	16'3	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 7 6
55½	Unjha ..... { Dep	17'25	11'48				75	Jagudan ..... { Dep	10'48	17'10			
	{ Arr	18'5	12'35	4 0 0	2 0 0	0 12 0		Arr	11'32	18'2	3 0 0	1 8 0	0 9 0
64	Siddhpur ..... { Dep	18'12	12'45				84½	Dangwara ..... { Dep	11'36	18'10			
	{ Arr	18'44	14'25					Arr	12'29	19'12	3 8 0	1 12 0	0 10

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1879.

THE Dewali holidays having virtually begun to-day, business, as a general rule, has been extremely quiet; the Share market being already closed, not to re-open until Monday next.

Consols in London are still quoted at 97⅞; French Rentes ⅛ higher at 115f; Enfaced Rupee Paper, Fours unchanged at 80, Fours-and-a half ⅜ higher at 87⅜.

A withdrawal of £400,000 from the Bank of England for North America is advised, but notwithstanding this the London Money market seems slightly easier, 3 months' bills being discountable at 2⅛ per cent., a decline of ⅛, while 4 months' paper is still quoted at 2⅝ per cent.

In the London General Produce markets, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unaltered. Linseed is 3d. to 6d. per quarter higher, ex-Warehouse, 6d. lower in Calcutta to arrive. Calcutta Rapeseed, to arrive, is quoted 6d. to 1s. per quarter higher, on the spot unchanged. Quotations for Indian Wheat, to arrive, show a decline of 6d. to 1s. 6d. per quarter.

The Manchester Piece Goods market Reuter reports firm, and from private sources we learn an advance of 1½d. per piece is asked for same makes. Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed strong, the sales being estimated at 15,000 bales, of which 2,500 were Surats. Spot prices are quoted 1-16d per lb. higher in Mid. Orleans, Fair and Good Fair Dhollera, and ½d. in Fair, Good Fair, and Good Omra, Good Dhollera, and G. F. Ginned Broach. In Havre also prices are 1 franc higher, and the market at the moment looks unquestionably strong all round, ready supplies being light and the prospects of demand good, owing to the rapid rise which has taken place in the Eastern exchanges. In New York yesterday ready Mid. Uplands advanced from 11 9-16 to 11¾ cents, but Futures receded from 11·97 to 11·85 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons:—

	1879	1878	1877.
Tuesday's Receipts	47,000	33,000	54,000
Three days' do.....	76,000	60,000	77,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	1,516,000	1,241,500	1,015,000

Bar Silver, according to Reuter, has advanced from 53 1-16d. to 53½d. per oz., but from private sources we learn the market is firm at 53⅝d., equivalent to about 1s. 8 9-16d. per rupee.

EXCHANGE this morning opened firm at an advance of 3-32d. to ¼d. per rupee, and during the day a further rise of ⅛d. has been established, the market closing very strong with sellers, but few buyers. The source of strength lies in the tenor of the advices from China and Calcutta, where a large export business seems to be doing, and it is difficult, therefore, to gauge the possible extent of the advance. At the moment, however, the upward tendency is so strong, that rates can scarcely fail to go higher; and as usual, under such circumstances, there are some people who cannot see an end to the rise, i.e. 9¾d. for demand Bank Bills being freely talked of. It must not be forgotten, however, that not only have we yet a period of quietness to face here, but that such rapid movements always carry an inherent source of weakness in themselves. Imports are fostered and increased in volume, while exports are restricted and suddenly the market awakens to the fact that the excitement has carried rates altogether beyond a legitimate level. For some months past we have continued to point out the probability of an ultimate material advance, and we still adhere to the opinion that considerably higher than to-day's rates will be seen during the coming season; but the only question is whether we are not going too quickly now, and thus laying the basis of a serious reaction in the interval, before the permanent movement sets in. At 1s. 9d. for demand Bank Bills, there is pretty certain to be considerable buying developed, and it remains to be seen whether the influences from Calcutta and China will be sufficiently strong to carry us past the point. Closing quotations for ready bills to-day are:—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 8¾d.	per Rupee.
Ditto 3 months' sight.	1s. 9d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 9 3-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 9¼d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,, ...	2. 32¼.	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. premium, 30 days' sight at ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very firm owing to the upward movement in Exchange, and we now quote:—Fours, Rs. 93¾ to ⅞; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101⅛ to ¼.

COTTON is decidedly firm owing to the Liverpool advices, and notwithstanding hardening Freights and advancing Exchange, prices must be quoted Re. 1 to Re. 2 per candy higher in Old Cotton ready, and Rs. 2 in New Crop for future delivery. The actual transactions to-day, so far as we can learn, have not been large, but there has been a considerable enquiry, and on the basis of Rs. 210 for Good Omra and Rs. 220 per candy for Good Broach, there would have been large buyers.

SEEDS.—The rise in Exchange has restricted business in Seeds generally. Linseed is quiet at Rs. 7-1 to Rs. 7-2; Rapeseed dull at Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-5 per cwt. for Cawnpore. Gingelly is still quoted nominally at Rs. 44 for Small White Ready, and Rs. 43 per candy for Mixed, December delivery.

FREIGHTS are steady. There is no great amount of business doing for immediate shipment, but forward continues strong. The S.S. City of Baltimore has taken the berth for Liverpool, booking a small quantity of Wheat at 25s. and asking 32s. 6d. for Measurement, but on this basis there is not much cargo offering. For Genoa and Marseilles a considerable business has been done at 35s. per ton, payable here, and the market is strong at that. For Trieste and Venice the demand is also active at 20s. ready, and 25s. for December shipment, while we hear of small engagements for February-March shipment at 35s. to 37s. 6d. per ton, payable here. The Calcutta market continues strong for ready loading, but charterers decline to operate to a rise.

PIECE GOODS.—On the spot there is practically nothing doing, the Dewali holidays having commenced in the Bazaar; but to arrive there has been some business done to-day on a sterling basis, dealers being tempted to operate by the rise in Exchange.

COALS on the spot are steady at about previous rates, but for arrivals the demand is slow, buyers showing little disposition to operate.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SCHOONER ESPERANCE, 41 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mozambique (25th July), with a general cargo, and 3 deck passengers.

THE B. AND P. S. N. Co's s. s. CALDER, 400 tons, Captain C. Doert, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Kurachee, with a general cargo and 80 deck passengers.

THE SHIP W. H. CORSAR, 1,410 tons, Captain A. Courtney, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (25th July), with a cargo of 2,096 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP MORAYSHIRE, 1,428 tons, Captain W. Cooper arrived in harbour yesterday from Sunderland (2nd Aug.) with a cargo of 2,157 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

THE SHIP ROYAL GEORGE, 1,458 tons, Captain R. Arendrup, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (26th July), with a cargo of 2,047 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.

THE SHIP RICHARD PARSON, 1,159 tons, Captain C. S. Pakard, arrived in harbour on the 10th inst. from Newyork (30th July), with a cargo of 40,000 cases kerosine oil, and some planks. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

THE INDIAN GOVT. S.S. DALHOUSIE, 1,060 tons, Captain W. Powell, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with Commissariat stores, and the following passengers:—Lieut Adye, 83rd Regt., 3 Non-Commissioned officers, 2 followers, 2 Native officers, and 87 rank and file and 1woman.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. PESHAWUR, 2,240 tons, Captain C. A. White, sailed yesterday for China Mail, and cargo of 2,398 chests opium, and general cargo and the following passengers:—For Hongkong.—Mr. Sloman Isaac, and Mr. Mascarenhas and servant.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
10	Richard Parsons ...	Pakard	Newyork. July 30.
11	Morayshire	Couper	Sunderland. Aug 2.
	W. H. Corsar.....	Courtney	Liverpool, July 25.
	Esperance	Nacoda	Mozambique, Sept 12.
	Royal George.....	Arendrup ..	Cardiff, July 25.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
11	Rosedale	Meikle	Chittagong.
	Firago	Birard	False Point.
	H. M. S. Crocodile.	Doughty	England.
	F. G. Dalhousie (s)	Powell	Kurrachee.
	Peshawar (s)	White.	China.

The Steamer Calder, Doert, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Malda, to Coast and Calcutta. Ship Red Cross, to Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—40 cases porter, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 57 Bundles iron hoops, Gaddum and Co; 50 barrels green coppers, Chunalal Amrutlal; 100 boxes bar soap, Esmailji Abdoolhoosein.

Britannia s— 24 casks oilmanstore, Bolton and Co; 15 cases brandy, Sorabjee Framjee and Sons; 100 casks brandy, C. Macdonald and Co; 300 kegs iron nails, Noorbhoy Chandbhoy.

Rockland—2,365 tons coal Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Peshawar s—6cases printing ink, Mahomedally Esmaljee; 9 cases bacon and 4 cases butter, Jomsetjee Framjee; 25 drums and 2 cases varnish, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co; 255 cases window glass, P Mascetti and Co; 25 bales printing paper, The Bombay Education Press.

Lorne—2 bags corks, Abdool hoosein Mahomdally.

Sunda—94 cases genevre, H F Soares and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—10 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—48 cwts indigo, Pelly and Co; 4 bales rags and 50 bales wool, Pommanchund Hogarwalla; 113 bales hemp, Lalljee Narranjee; 36 bales cotton, Sajpall Dewjee; 50 bales cotton, Wagjee Bhimjee; 42 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 30 bales wool, Lodhabhoy Chuttoo; 9 chests opium, Hunmuntram Hurdewdass; 43 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peshawar s—260 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 45½ chests opium, M S Gubbay and Co; 31½ chest opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 10 chests opium, Goolabroy Mungoldoss; 7 chests opium, E J Abraham; 23 chests opium, Abraham Erra and Co; 13½ chests opium, Curmubhoy Ebram; 5 chests opium, Tata and Co; 17 chests opium, Nathajee Hunasraz; 7 chests opium, Gooljee Shungaroor; 9½ chests opium, Sewbux Joharimull.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 9.

Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, on duty, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 10.

Adye, Lieut, 83rd Regt, on duty, from Belgaum.
Maturis, Surg-Major, on duty, from Bellary.

NOVEMBER 11.

Clarke, Major, R E, on duty, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 10.

Fox, Surg-Major, on duty, to Allahabad.
Cruickshank, Major, R E, to Ahmedabad.
Greig, Col, R E, on duty, to Surat.

NOVEMBER 11.

Jacob, Major, Staff, on duty, to Surat.
Isaacson, Major, R A, on duty, to Barrackpore.
Clarke, Major, R E, on duty, to Peshawar.
Adye, Lieut, 83rd Regt, on duty, to Bolan Pass.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, November 1.

Captain Riddell, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Fyzabad to Morar, and join H Battery 5th Brigade Royal Artillery, for duty.

Captain Pearson, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Morar to Allahabad, and join No 2 Battery 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, for duty.

Lieut Hewat, Royal Horse Artillery, is directed to proceed from Cawnpore to Peshawar, and join D Battery A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, into which he has been appointed.

Lieut Mackenzie, Royal Horse Artillery, is directed to proceed from Meean Meer to Lucknow, and rejoin G Battery A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, for duty.

Lieut McCrea, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Agra to Bombay, and join G Battery 6th Brigade Royal Artillery into which he has been permitted to exchange.

Veterinary Surgeon Kemp, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Barrackpore to Lucknow, and join I Battery 5th Brigade Royal Artillery, for duty.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Lieut Col Twiss, (8th Brigade) to England, to appear before a medical board.

Major Collingwood, (No 5 Battery 11th Brigade,) to England, to appear before a medical board.

Major Charles, (G Battery 3rd Brigade,) to England, to appear before a medical board.

1-18th Foot—Captain Bolton, to England, to appear before a medical board.

51st Foot—Lieut Col (Brevet Col) Madden, to England, to appear before a medical board.

60th Rifles—Lieut Archer, to England, to appear before a medical board.

62nd Foot—Captain Wodehouse, to England, to appear before a medical board.

63rd Foot— Lieut Reay, to England, to appear before a medical board.

Lieut Rothney, to England, to appear before a medical board: (Lieut Rothney is removed from the list of probationers for the Staff Corps).

83rd Foot—Lieut Marling, to England, to appear before a medical board.

Surgeon Emerson, to England, to appear before a medical board.

Surgeon Mulrenan, to England, to appear before a medical board.

Surgeon Turner, to England, to appear before a medical board.

Head-quarters, Simla, November 5.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

1st Bengal Cavalry—Lieut Montresor, Bengal Staff Corps, supernumerary on the establishment 16th Bengal Cavalry to be Squad on Officer, vice Thuillier.

Lieut Col Musgrave, 8th Hussars, having been ordered to be placed on half pay is directed to proceed to England.

Captain Lugard, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Ranikhet to England, and join No 5 Battery 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, into which he has been promoted.

The names of the undermentioned officers are to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty with the regimental depots.

1-17th Foot—2nd Lieut Stewart-Savile and 2nd Lieut Griffith.

Lieut Gavin and Boisragon, 18th Foot, are directed to proceed to England, to join the 2nd Battalion into which they have recently been promoted.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

34th Foot—Lieut Willes, (Officiating Squadron Officer on probation, 16th Bengal Cavalry,) to Calcutta, from the 15th November to the 10th January 1880, to study the native languages.

42nd Foot—Captain Sawyer, to England, to appear before a medical board.

84th Foot—Captain Timbrell, to England, to appear before a medical board.

Army Pay Department—Staff Paymaster (Honorary Major) Morrison, (Paymaster 2-9th Foot,) to England, to appear before a medical board.

The undermentioned medical subordinate has leave of absence —1st Class Apothecary Wilson, attached to the Jutogh depot, for six months, in India, on medical certificate.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 11th November, 1879.

1 The undermentioned having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows, viz:—

Vol W E Smith to A Company.
Vol S Branch to E Company.

2 The range at Coorla is opened for practice until further orders. A copy of the range rules will be kept on the range, and the Commandant hopes that all officers and N C officers will see that these rules are at all times observed and most strictly carried out.

3 As it is purposed not to close the range this season during the practice or class firing of any Company, the following orders will be in force:—The officer or senior N C officer on the range of the Company going through its annual course will select any portion or the whole of two pairs of ranges, for practice or class firing of his Company, the remaining pair can be used by members of the Corps not doing their class firing. It is optional with the above mentioned officer or senior N C officer to permit portions of the two pairs of ranges selected by him but required for his Company being used, or not by non-members of his Company.

By Order,
F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 8.)

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr Hills, to be Acting Accountant at Rangoon, vice Mr Balfour.

Mr Gordon, Accountant at Hyderabad, to be Acting Accountant at Bombay, vice Mr Logan.

Mr Mchod, to act temporarily as Agent at Delhi, vice Mr Taylor, who has obtained short leave of absence.

Mr Mackenzie has returned from leave and resumed his appointment of Superintendent of the Public Debt Office.

Mr Bise and Mr Balfour have each been granted one year's leave to Europe.

Mr Smart, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr James, Deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, the following reversions are made:—

Mr Campbell, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

Captain Steel, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Mr Ryall, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr Low, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, Mr Chennell, Officiating Surveyor, 4th Grade, will revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade.

The privilege leave granted to the undermentioned Officers is cancelled:—

Mr Pettigrew, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade.
Mr Cooper, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade.
Mr Newville, Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

Major Westmorland, has made over, and Mr Barnes has received, charge of the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works.

Major Blair, on return from privilege leave was temporarily attached to the Morar Division.

Major Blair, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, has reported his departure from this Command for Field Service.

Mr Jewett, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, has reported his Division, Military Works, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

Babu Mutty Lall Dey, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway, Pindi Kohat Section.

Mr Willcocks, Apprentice Engineer, is posted to the Pindi-Kohat Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

The undermentioned Assistant Engineers from the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, are posted to the lines noted against their names to undergo a course of practical training for one year:—

Mr Tuck, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Punjab Northern Railway, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

Mr Savory, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Punjab Northern Railway, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

Mr Cole, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Sukkur-Jacobabad and Quetta Railway Survey.

Mr Gilchrist, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, to the Sukkur-Jacobabad and Quetta Railway Survey.

Mr Gilchrist, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is posted to the Sindia-Neemuch Railway.

Mr Brown, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, has joined this Railway.

Mr Bennett, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from Kalol to Serohi Division.

OWING to a SEVERE ATTACK of ILLNESS Mr. MENIST, Ocalist Optician, is unable to receive PATIENTS.

A CARD.

J. J. L. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
FROM THE DENTAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.

May be consulted at Taylor's Hotel, Fort, from 10 a. m. till 6 p. m.

NOTICE.

ALL COVERS intended for His EXCELLENCY the VICEROY and GOVERNOR GENERAL and PARTY, during His Excellency's autumn tour, should be addressed "GO VERNOR GENERAL'S CAMP," without the addition of any Post Town.*

All other communications connected with business of a routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the several Head-Quarters Departments.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
for Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
Simla, 1st November 1879.

* Her Excellency the Lady Lytton.
A. C. Lyall, Esq., C. B., Secretary to Government, in the Foreign Department, and Miss Lyall.
Colonel Sir George Pomeroy Colley, K. C. S. I., C. B., C. M. G., Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, and Lady Pomery Colley.
Major A. Crookshank, Military Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, and Mrs. Crookshank.
G. H. M. Batten, Esq., Personal Assistant to H. E. the Viceroy, and Mrs. Batten.
Dr. and Mrs. Barnett.
Lord William Beresford, v. c., A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy.
Captain H. R. Rose, A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SIMOENS—November 10th, at Church Street, Mazgaon, the wife of Mr. Jose Francisco Simoens, of the P. and O. Company, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LITTLEDALE—TURKHUD—November 11th, at Bombay, by the Registrar, Harold Littledale, Esq., B. A., Vice Principal, Baroda High School, to Ana, daughter of Dr. Atmaram Pandurung Turkhud, Sheriff of Bombay.

TUCKER—HARRINGTON—November 11th, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. D. Macpherson, Anthony Robert Tucker, to Mary Ann Agnes, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Harrington. Calcutta papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BULL—November 6th, at Allahabad, the wife of H. Bull, prematurely of a son, who survived only 2 hours.

MARRIAGE.

CRUICKSHANK—BEGG—November 4th, at Calcutta, David Cruickshank, Calcutta, to Ella, eldest daughter of James S. Begg, Esq., Tirhoot.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1879.

A FEW days ago we published a communication from the Press Commissioner, which gave details regarding the new system of "Refunding Certificates" which has been introduced into the United States. It was suggested that the same principle might be adopted in India with advantage, and ventilation of the subject by discussion in the Press is invited. Under the proposed plan small capitalists throughout India would be enabled to invest their savings from time to time in refunding certificates, each certificate, we presume, being fixed at ten rupees. Repayment in cash on demand could not be demanded, but the notes when tendered in sufficient amount would be convertible into Government securities; in the meantime interest would have accrued on them from the day of their issue. In this way, it is supposed, a good deal of money might be locally raised, while the masses might be induced to become interested in the stability of Government from the fact that they were holders of Government securities. The latter desideratum has long been pointed to in India as worthy of attainment, and there can be no doubt that if this system of refunding notes should become general, a step in the direction indicated would be made. But, says Government, "a plan of "this sort requires ventilation and discussion;" and one or two of the leading arguments, both for and against the plan, are accordingly submitted as proper subjects for such discussion. It seems to us, however, that in this particular matter the best kind of "ventilation" will be that of a practical experiment. No one can say positively whether the plan will succeed or not until it is tried, while to try it would not cost much either in money or in trouble. The idea is pretty generally accepted as a good one—if it will work—but whether it will work or not can only be ascertained after a period of probation. After that should the plan not prove successful, then no harm will have been done, and only the expense of printing a few Government resolutions together with a supply of the notes themselves will have been incurred. So far there can be no doubt that the system is well worthy of such a trial; for if, on the other hand, it should be found to answer, the advantages that would accrue both to Government and to small capitalists are obvious. In considering the prospects of such notes being taken up by the people, there are, however, one or two points to be considered. At present the natives of India—or at least the ignorant native of the interior, of which the majority of the population consists—invest their savings in bullion—chiefly gold—and as these savings are accumulated so do the hoards of bullion increase. The habit no doubt was acquired when anarchy was the normal condition of the country, when might was right, and when the weak man's only means of preserving to himself what he had acquired was to hide it. At all events the habit exists, and as a consequence India is one of the largest purchasers of bullion in the world; for the unprofitable accumulation of silver and gold forms the chief investment of India's surplus capital. Although, without doubt, the population of India in the mass is a poor population, there is still considerable wealth in the country, and there is hardly a village—no matter how poverty-stricken the greater number of the inhabitants may be—that does not boast of its one or two monied men who are happy in the reputation of being able to command so many "lakhs." And if all these "lakhs" were put together, the aggregate amount would be found to give a prodigious total, compared with which the whole public debt of India would be but the merest trifle. Yet all this capital, so far as the material progress of the country is concerned, has never been touched. The greater portion of the debt of India is held in England, while even her railways, her telegraphs, and her reproductive works generally, have most of them been built with English money. Yet the capital required for such works has always existed here in the country itself, but instead of being thus profitably employed, most of it lies mouldering away in holes in the ground; while India year by year is unnecessarily forced to remit of her produce an always increasing sum to pay for the use of money which she could well have furnished herself. If, therefore, a plan can be devised whereby the natives of India may be induced to contribute their savings to supplying the monetary requirements of the country, if they can be induced to take up themselves the loans which their Government from time to time require, a mine of future prosperity and of future saving for India will be touched that practically may be found inexhaustible. What is required is that the small capitalist who hitherto has been the purchaser of the vast and continuous stream of silver and gold that has flowed into India so long and so steadily—that he shall instead take to investing his savings in a manner more conducive to his own gain and to the country's prosperity, and it is to provide him with the means of such investment that schemes like this one of "Refunding Notes" are advanced. Whether this particular scheme will answer depends, in our opinion, entirely upon the question as to whether the notes will prove as convenient a medium for hoarding as does gold or silver. At present when a poor native amasses a sum, say of ten rupees, he purchases with it a piece of gold which can conveniently be concealed about his person that can be made into an ornament to decorate the person of his wife. But that gold he knows is always readily and easily convertible into cash. At any town or village he can at once obtain the equivalent in money and without being subjected to any loss. Now, it is quite true that such a native would probably prefer a note which can be concealed equally as well as gold, but that after many days, unlike gold, will have increased in value. But even that consideration will weigh little with him unless there is the other attached to it, that the note, like gold, can always and readily be convertible in the day of need into money. It is for that reason that currency notes have not been taken up for general use as money in India. Except in the central towns, notes are subjected at the hands of sowcars to a heavy discount against which the poor and ignorant have no redress. They prefer, therefore, to do as their fathers have done before them—to purchase gold with their little savings. And so will it be, we fear, with the new refunding certificates. These will, even less readily than currency notes, be convertible into rupees, for they are not to be repayable on demand, and the village banker accordingly is certain to demand a discount that will far outweigh any accumulated interest. If Government, therefore, should make an experiment with this new system, we would suggest that they consider carefully whether any plan can be arrived at whereby their notes might be always and readily negotiable; for on that, we believe, will the success of the scheme depend. The principle of accumulated interest is a good and suitable one, calculated to meet the requirements of the people and to induce them to give preference to it over bullion; but unless they shall possess these other advantages of bullion to which we have referred, the proposed "Refunding Notes" will not be taken up by the people to any appreciable extent.

THE attempts that are being made both in India and in England to make capital out of the case which Major Butler, of Turcoman fame, alleges he has against the Indian Government in general and Lord Lytton in particular, are to be deprecated. In September last we published the official version of the transactions between Major Butler and the Government previous to that officer's departure for the Turcoman country. To all minds, not predetermined against anything which Government may say or do or prepared to condemn the Powers that be, defence or no defence, the account in question will have been deemed satisfactory enough so far as Government was concerned; but as to Major Butler's own share in the matter, we said at the time, and we think so still, that he did not come well out of the controversy, and for his own sake had much better have held his tongue. Whether Major Butler has any reply to make to the statements advanced in the document to which we refer, we of course are unable to say, but in the meantime, until that reply is forthcoming—there was time for it to have arrived by last mail—the less that is said about Major Butler's claims the better. We would, however, refer to a matter about which capital is being needlessly made in certain quarters at home, and regarding which the remarks of the London correspondent of an up-country contemporary have been quoted prominently in the Indian Press. It is said that several publishers in London have offered large sums for Major Butler's account of his travels, but he, it is averred, refuses to part with or to publish his manuscript and maps on account of a promise which Lord Lytton is said to have obtained from him that he would publish nothing whatever. By this promise, writes the correspondent in question, "although only private and verbal), and although he considers himself to "have been most unfairly treated in money "matters by Lord Lytton's Government, Major "Butler still considers himself in honour bound." As bearing upon this story, it is only necessary to quote the following brief sentence taken from the official account of the circumstances alluded to above and published on the 17th Sept. last:—"With reference to the publication of Captain "Butler's maps and travels, an intimation has "been conveyed to him that he can deal with "them as he pleases, but they will have no sanction or authority from Government." Here is a point blank statement, made on authority, which cannot be reconciled with this story that is being circulated on Major Butler's behalf. It is no secret that at Simla and in the camps in Afghanistan, it is being freely said that dependence is not to be placed upon either Major Butler's maps or descriptions of at least some of the districts he is alleged to have visited. Colonel Macgregor is reported to be able to prove conclusively that both maps and descriptions in many instances must be incorrect. Whether that rumour has any foundation or not, the fact remains that it exists, and Major Butler accordingly had much better set about clearing himself before he begins to draw up an indictment against the Government of India.

WE observe that the telegrams sent us by our correspondent at Kabul, describing Yakub Khan's position in the British camp, are now being confirmed by letters from the front addressed to our contemporaries. One correspondent writes that the day on which General Roberts's proclamation was read, announcing his assumption of the government of Afghanistan, saw Yakub Khan adopt a change of front. He had apparently withdrawn from the position he had taken up when communicating his determination to abdicate—that he would go wherever the Viceroy might deport him—to India, London, or Malta—for proof was evidently obtained that the ex-Amir contemplated flight to Turkistan. At all events he must have done something to compromise his position; because, in the evening after General Roberts had issued the proclamation, Yakub Khan was placed in a position of complete isolation. All tents in the neighbourhood of his own were removed including those of his servants; his guard "of honour" was increased from twenty to forty British soldiers, while the sentries were doubled, one being placed within the tent itself. Only four personal attendants are allowed him, and these also are under guard. In short, Yakub Khan is once more a close prisoner. Even his food is examined before being passed to his servants, and all precautions are taken to prevent outside information from reaching him. Whether guilty of actual complicity in Sir Louis Cavagnari's murder or not, there now seems to be but little doubt that he was cognizant of what was going on, and that he had not the courage to stand out against the evil counsels of the relations and ministers that were about him. The Commission is still sitting, but is bewildered with the mass of conflicting evidence with which it is confronted.

THE speech which Lord Beaconsfield delivered at the Guildhall banquet must, so far as we can learn from Reuter's summary, be ranked amongst those hesitating, involved, and meaningless, although brilliant harangues for which his Lordship has long been famous. It required no special gift to discern that the present revival of trade was real, the home and foreign press have said so persistently for the last month or two. As to the brilliance of the successes of our arms in Afghanistan, we think it perhaps a little premature to commence the singing of pæns of praise; it would be wise to wait until there was no possibility of their being turned into dirges. According to Lord Beaconsfield, all calamities which are due to treachery are unavoidable; but as we have before now had instances of the treacherous nature of the Afghans, would it not have been quite within the realms of practical statesmanship to have provided against this predominating feature of the Afghan's disposition? After this sentence, one naturally expected that the Viceroy of India would be eulogised for his "great sagacity, "resources, and governing capacities." The reference made by his Lordship to the state of matters in Europe was not wholly reassuring. It is essential, he said, that England should maintain her position in the Councils of Europe, otherwise he regarded war as possible. This clearly points to the fear that in the immediate future circumstances may arise which may so influence England as to drive her into war. We have no indication from his Lordship whence the thunderbolt may come. But even although powerless to contend against Afghan treachery, it is to be hoped that England can yet cope with Russian intrigue. Taken altogether the speech is not satisfactory, quite as much from a negative as from an affirmative point of view. No mention is made of Turkish affairs, of the rumoured dissolution of Parliament, or of our future policy in Afghanistan. There is an artificial show of resolution about it, and an unmistakeable evasion of the use of any expressions whereby the Government might be looked upon as having committed themselves to anything—a piece of rhetorical declamation, containing a few high sounding platitudes, which may mean anything or nothing.

INTENSE excitement prevailed among the native inhabitants of Poona during the trial of Wassudeo Bulwunt. Throughout the proceedings not only was the court itself crowded, but the adjoining grounds and roads were thronged with people, and the prisoner himself was always loudly cheered on being removed to his prison. In short, there is no disguising the fact that in the city of Poona the dacoiting Brahmin has excited the admiration and sympathy of the people, and even the city press, we observe, while discreetly deprecating such enterprises as those which Wassudeo attempted to carry through, and while singing a well timed song in praise of the British *raj* and the blessings it confers on the people, winds up with such panegyrics as follows:—"We curse Wassudeo, the "leader of dacoits, as being *one* of the causes of "untold misery to hundreds of his fellow coun"trymen; yet we cannot but hold in grateful "recollection and honour the memory of Wasu "deo, the patriot, who sacrificed himself and all "his fine prospects in a mad and suicidal "project."

As was to be expected, and as our commercial correspondent writing on the 17th ult. predicted, the limited liability companies of Oldham have resolved to discontinue the short time movement. Lancashire has begun to feel the stirring pulsations of a reviving trade, and no combination of joint-stock millowners could long hope to stand in the way of its full advancing tide. The private millowners, who, though not very numerous, are still of considerable account in Oldham, resolved that they should do what they could to break down the ring which the "limited liabilities" were endeavouring to form; and although one hundred and four mills had resolved to work only three days a week, the few who had objected to this compact continued to work full time, even although their doing so involved considerable loss. But they had been able correctly to read the "signs of the times," and, as well as Lord Beaconsfield, were able to tell that the revival in trade was real because "it was universal." The result has been as telegraphed to us by Reuter, and all the mills in Oldham are now working full time.

A TRAGEDY IN BALUCHISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DADUR, Nov. 1.

THE village, or rather town, of Bagh is said to be the largest in the whole of Baluchistan, and is at any rate of considerably greater size than any other in the desert of Kach-Gundava. In the cold weather it contains about 10,000 inhabitants, of whom at least half fly to the cooler valleys of Quetta, Mustung, Mangucher, and Khelat for the summer. Standing in the middle of the bare desert, it is conspicuous from a long distance, as it rises about its surrounding fields of *jowari* and cotton—a mere streetless mass of mud huts, foul with the filthy accumulations of ages, and insanitary as only a Baluchi village can be. The governor or naib of Bagh is named Abdool Aziz; he holds his suzerainty direct from the Khan, at whose Court his son has been granted some petty dignity; and maintains daily telegraphic communication with his sovereign. For H. H. the Khan, having been permitted by the Supreme Government to send telegraphic messages to his naibs without payment, makes a very liberal use of his privilege, whereas his unfortunate ministers, having to pay for the answers, do not appreciate the benefit of this rapid method of communication as much as does His Highness.

In this town of Bagh, on the 26th ult., there took place a terrible tragedy, the details of which have been furnished to us by a trustworthy correspondent, and which are interesting as a typical instance of the character of Baluchi justice. It appears that in a small house, in the main bazaar of Bagh, there lived five persons—a Baluchi, by name Khudoo Khan, his wife, and her three brothers, who were butchers by trade. On the morning of the 25th ult., a Brahui, named Tilloo Khan, came from his village, some 12 miles distant, to visit Khudoo Khan, with whom he had been brought up as a child, and had always been on terms of intimate friendship. He was a young man of some 26 years of age, is said to have borne an excellent character, and to have been altogether a remarkably fine young fellow. His friend Khudoo, after receiving him, was compelled to go away on business for the night, but promised to be back by noon on the following day to see him, and left him in the meantime to be hospitably cared for by his wife and her three brothers. This party of five dined together, and after dinner the men sat down to gamble at cards or whatnot. Over the gambling hot words arose between the visitor Tilloo Khan, and the middle brother, by name Syud Oosman. The quarrel was still smouldering and unsettled when they retired to bed, all five of them sleeping in the same room. About midnight Syud Oosman aroused his two brothers, told them that he had discovered a criminal intimacy between his sister and their visitor, and begged them to accompany him to lay the whole matter before the naib. Hearing protestations of their innocence from the accused persons, and disbelieving the disgraceful charge against their sister and their friend, they both refused; so their brother set out alone on his mission, and interviewed Abdul Aziz. What passed at that interview is known to no one, but it is said, and said openly, by the inhabitants of Bagh that a heavy bribe procured Syud Oosman his revenge for the trifling quarrel of the previous evening. For the naib, having forthwith called Tilloo

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

NEWS FROM THE PUNJAB.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 10.

At Peshawur on the 4th instant, Lieutenant Drummond, of the 25th Borderers, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart. The weapon used was an ordinary pistol.

Mr. Monteath, Director General of the Post offices of India, goes on leave next month, and Colonel Moore Lane, of the Punjab, officiates.

It is reported that after the 1st of January next Sitapur will be abandoned as a military station.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

SPEECH OF THE PREMIER.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

At the annual banquet given by the Lord Mayor last night at the Guildhall, Lord Beaconsfield made a speech, in which he said that he believed the present revival of trade to be real, because it was universal. With reference to the unsettled state of Ireland, he said the Government was anxiously watching affairs there, and added that the Irish had never appealed to England in vain had they a grievance which required redress. His Lordship described the late operations in Afghanistan as a series of brilliant successes. Our frontier, he said, had been secured, the supremacy of our arms maintained, and British influence in Central Asia had been established. The massacre of the British Embassy at Kabul was a dark calamity, which was unavoidable, because it was due to treachery. His Lordship then defended in the warmest manner the Viceroy of India, whom he eulogised for his great sagacity, resources, and governing capacities. With reference to European politics, his Lordship said he believed that the peace of Europe would be maintained for a long period, because all the Great Powers recognised the necessity of it. It was however, he said, essential that England should maintain her position in the Councils of Europe, otherwise he regarded war as probable. His Lordship made no allusion in his speech either to Turkish affairs, the rumoured dissolution of Parliament, or to our future policy in Afghanistan.

LORD DERBY AND THE CARLTON CLUB.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Lord Derby has resigned his membership of the Carlton Club.

THE PERUVO-CHILIAN WAR.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Latest advices from the west coast of South America state that the Chilians have captured the town of Pisagua, situated in the south of Peru.

THE SHORT-TIME MOVEMENT IN LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, Nov. 10

The limited liability companies of Oldham have resolved to discontinue the short-time movement owing to the want of co-operation on the part of private millowners.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 10.

Prince Dolgoroukoff, Commander of the Russian force at Dengil Tepe, has been recalled by the Russian Government.

STOPPAGE OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

ISMAILIA, Nov. 10.

The S. S. City of Manchester, homeward bound from Calcutta, is seriously aground in the Canal, and the passage for traffic is stopped.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Bombay Mails of the 20th ult., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Nov. 10.

The Italian Mail Steamer Arabia left here for Bombay to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10.

The Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall arrived here from Bombay yesterday.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

SUEZ, Nov. 11.

The Kaiser-i-Hind left here for Bombay to-day at noon.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been strong.

Fair Dholleras	6¼
The Manchester market has been firm.	
7 per cent. Super Taper	80
2½ per cent. do.	87½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	115½
Bar Silver	53½

The sum of about £400,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8d.	per Rupee.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 9d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9 3-16d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9¼d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,,	2-22½	,,

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation at an adjourned meeting held yesterday to consider the Municipal Budget for the ensuing year, rejected by 29 votes to 17 the amendment moved on Friday by Mr. Shantaram Narayan, and seconded by Mr. Pherozeshah M. Metha, that the consolidated rate should be reduced from nine to eight per cent.

At the meeting held yesterday the Town Council sanctioned the acceptance by the Municipal Commissioner of the tender of Messrs. Doulton and Co., of London (through their agents, Messrs. Cruddas and Co.) for the supply of stone pipes for the new drainage works at the schedule rates.

THE detention of the Kaiser-i-Hind has not been so serious as was at one time expected. We learn that to-day at noon she left Suez, so that we may expect her in Bombay on Saturday or Sunday of next week.

WE are glad to learn that the prospects of still cheaper ice for Bombay continue to improve. Mr. Cutler's ice works are now completed and in full working order, enabling him to offer his ice from to-day—as will be seen by reference to our advertisement columns—at ½ of an anna per lb. This brings the article within reach of all.

WE are glad to assure our correspondent of yesterday, "Lance Corporal," that the idea of holding a Camp of Exercise for the Volunteers at Christmas has not been lost sight of. Captain Stokes, the energetic Adjutant of the Corps, has been making inquiries with a view to organising a camp at Andheri or Kalyan—the former would be a particularly suitable site; but unfortunately tents are not procurable. In this dilemma a meeting of the Regimental Committee has been called for Wednesday next to decide on a place for the Christmas Camp. The Rifle range of the Corps at Coorla has been again opened for practice, after the interregnum of the monsoon, during which the place is flooded with water; and the annual course of class-firing commences immediately, E Company being the first to face the ordeal. Last year the capitation grant of the Corps was very much curtailed by men who were otherwise efficient neglecting to go through the prescribed musketry course. This was much to be regretted, and we hope that this year every man in the regiment will make an effort to attend the four preliminary drills that are necessary and run down to Coorla to fire his sixty rounds. Also it would be well for the credit of the Corps if those who can do so will attend at the butts a few times before their class-firing for practice. Half a dozen visits to the range, combined with the assistance of a qualified instructor, should enable any man of ordinary capacity to get out of the third class (to effect which it is necessary to score only 80 points out of a possible 240). For those who care for preliminary practice here is the convenience offered this year that the class-firing will be proceeded with without all other firing at the butts being stopped in consequence, as was the case last year, Captain Stokes having got three pairs of ranges in working order. Another great boon to our riflemen, which they have not enjoyed in previous years, will be afforded by a new arrangement of the local trains on the G. I. P. Railway, which affords more frequent and convenient means of getting out to Coorla and back to Bombay. The range will be reserved from the 8th to the 13th December, both days included, for competition in the several matches advertised recently for Volunteers throughout India by the Northern India Rifle Association.

IN a letter dated 25th August last, Colonel Barton, Political Agent Kathiawar, brought to the notice of Government that the manner in which the Bombay Municipal authorities had deported the Kathiawar immigrants rendered it impossible to find out to what States they belonged. In October last the Municipal Commissioner forwarded to Government, in connection with the same subject, a report by Dr. Weir, who stated that it was impossible to furnish nominal rolls of the Kathiawar immigrants deported from Bombay, as well as a resolution of the Corporation, in which it was intimated that the Corporation quite concurred in the terms of the Health Officer's report, and that as the Political Agent, Kathiawar, objected to support the Municipal Commissioner's application, the Corporation would not press for a refund of Rs. 8,351 expended in deporting the immigrants. Government have, on a consideration of the above-mentioned papers, passed a resolution expressing their gratification that the Corporation did not desire to press for the payment of the charges, and asking the Commissioner to convey to the Corporation the acknowledgments of Government of the "very liberal and public-spirited manner" in which it had throughout dealt with the difficulties connected with the disposal of the Kathiawar immigrants. The Government resolution was brought before yesterday's meeting of the Town Council; and was, after some discussion, referred to the Coporation.

THE reprehensible practice of locking passengers in railway carriages has been abandoned on the Punjab State, and the Sind, Delhi, and Punjab Railways.

THE reticence of the Goa Government in reference to the execution of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty has given rise to complaints from the public press, and created a state of uncertainty in the minds of the people, some of whom still entertain doubts of the proximate realization of the contract.

A CLEVER trick has lately been discovered at Goa. A goldsmith returning from Bombay took with him a double bottomed box and concealed in its lower apartment jewellery valued at about Rs. 8,000, intending thereby to evade the Customs duty. The box was being taken away after it had undergone a formal examination from the Custom officials when a scent of the concealed treasure got wind, which led to its capture and the arrest of its owner.

IN anticipation of the introduction of the Indo-British currency at Goa, a standard of 380 *reis fortes* has been fixed for a rupee, at which rate money transactions between the two Governments will be effected in future. The public servants will also be paid in *reis fortes*, thereby doing away with the anomaly of paying some in *reis fortes*, and others in *reis fracos*, which had the effect of creating an unnecessary confusion in the accounts.

ON the recommendation of the Government of India, and in consideration of his long service and excellent professional character, the Secretary of State has sanctioned a special pension of Rs. 6,000 a year to Babu Grishchunder Ghose, late Subordinate Judge of Krishnagar. Under the rules the Babu was entitled to Rs. 5,000 per annum.

THE Secretary of State has approved the action of the Madras Government in granting honoraria of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 250 respectively, to Mr. L. Garthwaite and Dr. J. Bradshaw, for compiling and editing a "First English Reader" for use in the schools of the Madras Presidency.

A CORRESPONDENCE has recently passed between the India Office, the General Post Office, and the Peninsular and Oriental Company with a view of ascertaining whether European soldiers travelling by the Company's steamers can be provided with better accommodation than at present appears to be available for those soldiers having deck passages under the contract with the Company.

THE Board of Trade has addressed a letter to the India Office pointing out that the outbreaks of scurvy on boardships sailing from the ports of Bassein and Rangoon are believed to be partly caused by the bad water taken in at those ports. The Board request that the attention of the Chief Commissioner of Rangoon may be called to the subject.

A TELEGRAM to the Lahore paper, dated Kabul through Gandamack, Nov. 6, states:—A Russian force has left Charjui and has gone in the Tekkes' direction. Ayoub, Yakub's younger brother, is likely to declare his independence at Herat. The Amir's troops in Turkistan have mutinied, and have reached Bamian, three days' march from here. It is believed they will surrender their arms and return home quietly. Most of the Kohistani Khans have come in, and will produce hostages. Our force is healthy, and busy housing themselves. Reconnaissances hence have been made by Sir F. Roberts towards Jugdulluck; all are satisfactory. A brigade is at Buthkhak. General Gough has punished unfriendly villages heavily, and looted them.

OUR Lahore contemporary hears by telegram from Rawalpindi that orders had been received to carry the railway on to Jallalabad, with a break of gauge at Peshawur.

A CORRESPONDENT in the Khyber gives a description of a regiment which lately left Ali Musjid for a frontier station. Those "on the march" numbered about 70, with the European officers of the regiment: the remainder followed—in carts. Rather a curious condition for a regiment going on service!

THE attack in the Kurrum, on the night of the 31st ultimo was made, says the Lahore paper, by Lashkarzais, under the leadership of Mulla Mian Sher, Mamozai, and Mir Afzul, Ahsherzai. About 1,000 men showed, but 4,000 are said to have assembled. The Mullas were most active in inciting the enemy to rally, but our guns proved more persuasive than their eloquence.

As an instance of the expedition with which matters municipal are treated by the civic Corporation of Rangoon, the local *Review* points to the publication, in the official Gazette of the 1st current, the minutes of the proceedings of a special meeting of the Commissioners held on the 8th July last, four months after date!

A VOLUNTEER at Shanghai, according to a local paper, recently made some excellent shooting. His score showed 94 points out of a possible 105. He made eight consecutive bullseyes, his best shooting being at the longest range.

THE British steamer Glenearn, which recently arrived at Shanghai, had on board a torpedo boat for the Chinese Government. The boat, which is of steel, was built by Messrs. Yarrow and Hedley. She is 55 feet long and 7 feet 6 inches beam, with a very light draft of water. The deck is covered completely in. There is a fore compartment fitted up for two electric batteries, and a place for a man to steer in, his head coming up a steel dome fifteen inches in diameter, with a few small holes cut in it to see through. Amidships is the boiler and engine-room space, and aft is fitted up as a small cabin, in which are also some fresh water tanks. Her engines have direct acting condensers, two cylinders of about ten inches in diameter, and twelve inch stroke. The boat has been on a trial of speed in England, when she made sixteen knots, the number of revolutions in the engines being 500 per minute. In the engine-room is a fan worked by the small engine to produce a draught through the funnel, which is fitted with an air case, and is five feet high. The propeller is one of Hirsch's spiral pitch, and is fitted abaft the rudder. She has on deck six torpedo poles. This boat is an experimental one and is intended as the first of a series for Chinese coast defence.

BOMBAY.

THE BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the band of the 7th Royal Fusiliers at the Bandstand this evening:—

March	Albert Edward	Elvey.
Overture	Masaniello	Auber.
Selection	Le Petit Duc	Lecocq.
Valse	Wiener Kinder	Strauss.
Selection	Le Pompon	Lecocq.
Galop	Wally	Heinsdorff

THE amount of cash held in the reserve treasury of the Government of India, on the 6th instant, was Rs. 2,30,89,412-8-8.

KEROSINE OIL.—The American ship Richard Parsons, which arrived in the Bombay harbour on the 10th inst. from New York, brought 40,000 cases of kerosine oil.

THEFT.—Gunoo Ramjee and Babajee Sudoo, cartdrivers, were yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing a quantity of cloth, valued Rs. 6, belonging to Purshotum Poonja, and were each sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Ismail Cassum, a dhobie, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan on three separate charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of sundry articles of wearing apparel, belonging to three different parties, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Upper Mahim on view of the body of Mahadoo Bullia, a toddy-drawer, who died from the effects of injuries he sustained by an accidental fall from a cocoanut tree whilst in the act of drawing toddy. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

GAMBLERS.—Chinto Khodabux and six others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Brewin, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Telli Molla. They were all found guilty; three of the prisoners were fined Rs. 25 each, one other Rs. 20, and the remainder Rs. 10 each.

THE LAST CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.—We are requested to state that all ladies and gentlemen who, at the entertainment at the Town Hall on the 7th inst. gave their names as donors to the fund for the erection of a hall and coffee room, would confer a favour by forwarding the amounts of their subscriptions to Mr. F. W. Sedgwick, Church Gate Street, who has kindly consented to act as honorary treasurer.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY AT KHETWADY.—The total number of patients treated in the dispensary during the last month was 5,034. This gives a daily average attendance of 162. The number of the new patients who took to the dispensary during the month was 1,295. Of the entire number 1,490 were Parsees, 2,271 Hindus, 789 Mussulmans, 173 Christians, and 311 low castes. As to sexes 2,113 were males, 1,310 females, and 1,611 children. The prevailing diseases were the same as those of last month, viz., fever (of various types), affections of the stomach and bowels, skin, lungs and air passages, and intestinal worms.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaon Police Court, Mirza Fakeer Beg and Wuzeer Ismail were convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of committing a grievous assault against the person of Jubbo Noor Mahomed on the 27th September last. The first defendant was fined Rs. 100, or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment, and further to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 200 to keep the peace. The second defendant was fined Rs. 50, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment. Rs. 50 of the fines, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY.

THE fifth annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Hummum Street, to receive the accounts for the year ending 30th June last; to appoint directors; to elect auditors; and to consider a proposal to alter the number of directors from three to four. Mr. Charles Douglas was in the chair. The notice convening the meeting being read, the following report of the directors was taken as read:—

The directors beg to submit the general balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ended 30th June last. The latter, they regret to say, shows a debit balance of Rs. 9,749-10-4. It is now proposed to write off Rs. 5,000 from the reserve fund and to carry forward Rs. 4,749-10-4 to next account. It has been necessary to make provision in the account for the working expenses of the second half of 1878 amounting to Rs. 11,869-4-9. This sum was not charged in the former accounts because the Mofussil Company had a lease for three years from 1st January, 1876. As their rent was calculated in the estimated profits after providing for each year's working expenses your directors consider that it would be charging 18 months' expenses to one season to have deducted this amount from the earnings of 1878, and that it should fairly be charged to the first season after the expiration of the lease. The unsatisfactory result of the season's work must be attributed to the great competition in Gujarat which has rendered cotton ginning unremunerative, and to the fact that, owing to unexpected delays, the Ahmednagar Press was not completed until very late in the season. At a general meeting of the company held on 1st August, 1878, a resolution was passed, confirming an agreement with the Mofussil Company for a system of joint working at Broach and Palej, and the removal of the presses; and by a second resolution Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. were appointed secretaries and treasurers. On 4th October Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. suspended payment, and the Mofussil Company, who had the working of the factories, undertook the agency duties. Before passing the accounts of the Mofussil Company, your directors have thought it necessary to submit them for examination, as the expenditure has exceeded the estimate on which the proposal to move the presses to Ahmednagar was approved.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:—

Proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. Ganesh Waljee, That the report of the directors, which has been circulated among the shareholders with the balance sheet and profit and loss accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1879, comprising the account of the company's agents, be approved and adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, and seconded by Mr. Manoklal Govuldas, That the appointment of Mr. Charles Douglas as a director made by the board in place of the Hon'ble M. Mowat, resigned, be confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. Dwarkadas Vussonjee, and seconded by Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, That Mr. Charles Douglas, who retires by rotation, be re-elected a director of the company.

Proposed by Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, and seconded by Mr. Manoklal Govuldas, That Messrs. Andrew Hay and Ramchandra Hemraj be appointed auditors for the year commencing 1st July, 1879, and that their remuneration be Rs. 100 each as heretofore.

Proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. Dwarkadas Vussonjee, That the number of directors be increased from three to four.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE CASE OF COUNTERFEIT COINS.

ON Monday last, at the Girgaon Police Court, Dulsha Manka, Moona Kasha, Jaila Rajanund, and Jeevee, woman, were charged before Mr. P. Ryan, prisoner No. 1 with having on the 19th October last delivered to two counterfeit rupees to one Radhabai, woman, with intent to commit fraud; prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 with having in their possession instruments for the counterfeiting of the Queen's coin; prisoner No. 3 with having in Bombay about three months ago made and sold to prisoner Nos. 1 and 2 instruments for the counterfeiting of the Queen's coin, and also with having in possession, for sale, articles for the making of the said instruments; and prisoner No. 4 with having delivered to one Chuba Gunna two counterfeit rupees with intent to commit fraud.

Mr. Little, the Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the prosecution. Mr. Rustomjee, pleader, appeared on behalf of prisoner No. 1, and Mr. Khandarao, solicitor, on behalf of prisoner No. 3, for the defence.

The circumstances of the case, are briefly these. It appears on the evening of the 21st ultimo police havildar No. 5630 arrested prisoner No. 4 on a complaint made by a Marwari shroff named Chuba Gunna, charging her with endeavouring to pass off a counterfeit rupee as a genuine rupee. A search was made, and another counterfeit rupee and four genuine rupees were found in her possession. The matter was then taken before Mr. Inspector Sweeney, and from information given by that prisoner, prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 were arrested who were Marwaris, the one residing at Kanabarwady and the other on the Grant Road. On searching the premises of prisoner No. 2, two dies, iron holders, two crucibles and other articles and instruments for the manufacture of counterfeit rupees were found. Prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 gave further information which led to the arrest of prisoner No. 3 as the party from whom they purchased the dies for counterfeiting the Queen's coin, and in whose premises were found instruments and materials for the making of instruments for the counterfeiting of the Queen's coin. The evidence of Mr. Robert L. Gordon, the second assistant to the Assay Master of H. M.'s Mint, went to show that two parcels were sent, each containing two counterfeit coins. He first weighed the coins forming exhibit A. One of them weighed 138 grains, the other 161 grains. He then weighed the coins forming exhibit G. One of them weighed 186 grains and the other nearly 180 grains, 180 grains being the proper weight of a genuine Queen's rupee. He assayed the coins (exhibit A) and found one of them contained no silver, and that the other contained nearly 61 per cent of silver. The standard of pure silver in a genuine Queen's rupee being 91·23 per cent. On assaying the coins (exhibit G) he found each of them to contain 65 per cent of silver. He was of opinion that the coins in exhibits A and G were all counterfeit rupees.

His Worship, after taking the evidence of several witnesses for the prosecution, discharged prisoner No. 4, as there was no evidence to show that she endeavoured to pass off the counterfeit coins with any intent to commit fraud, and formally committed the other three prisoners for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the weekly meeting of the Council held yesterday at the Municipal offices, there were present:—Dr. Thomas Blaney, Chairman; Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I.; Mr. Charles Douglas, Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Messrs. Rahimtoola M. Sayani, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Raghunath N. Khote, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Muncherjee N. Bansjee, and Fazulbhoy C. Gangjee.

TENDERS ACCEPTED.

Sanction was given to the acceptance of Esmaljee Currimbhoy and Co.'s tender for the supply of petty stores and hardware during 1880.

Sanction was also given to the acceptance of Sitaram Luxmon's tender amounting to Rs. 14,981 for the construction of police quarters at Paydhuni.

Sanction was also given to the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Doulton and Co., of London, through their agents Messrs. Cruddas and Co., for the supply of stone pipes for the New Drainage Works at the schedule rates.

THE PROPOSED REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

The chairman said the Commissioner asked the Council to consider an important letter from him, dated 11th inst., before they met at the Corporation. It was addressed to him (Dr. Blaney) and came before the Council in the regular way of business.

Mr. Grant in the letter abovementioned (at which our Reporter could obtain a glance for a few minutes only) stated that, as the budget would be under discussion by the Corpoction that day and the question of revenue was to be further considered, he would request that the letter be laid before the Town Council with a view to its being considered by the Corporation. It would be remembered, he said, that formerly it was not expected that both the extra water supply and the new Drainage Works could be provided without extra taxation. It had been assumed that the consolidated rate would yield the average of the last five years or nearly ten lakhs of rupees; and this amount had been entered in the Budget for 1880. The figures adopted by himself, the Town Council, and the Corporation, would therefore (Mr. Grant said) be vitiated by the proposed reduction of the percentage of the consolidated rate.

The chairman proposed, with a view to facilitate business, that the letter be forwarded to the Corporation. At the same time it was open to members of the Council to express their views upon it.

Mr. Nowrojee remarked that the letter seemed to him to assume that the proposed reduction was to be permanent, which was not intended it should be.

Sir Frank Souter.—It would be very difficult to raise it again.

Mr. Kirkham observed that it was much easier to let an instrument down than it was to raise it up again. If the reduction in the consolidated rate was made, there would be a fall of rents; but three or four years hence when it became necessary to raise it again, it would be found necessary to screw the people up to paying community. In Mr. Kirkham's opinion, the proposal was thoroughly short-sighted one; and although it might give present satisfaction it would be to the eventual prejudice of those who were expected to be benefited by it.

It was resolved on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Sir Frank Souter, that the letter be forwarded to the Corporation.

THE COST OF DEPORTING IMMIGRANTS.

The chairman read the following Government resolution, dated 6th inst:—"His Excellency the Governor in Council learns with much pleasure that the Municipal Corporation do not desire to press for the payment of these charges (for the deportation of the Kathiawar immigrants,) and desires that the Municipal Commissioner will convey to that body his acknowledgments of the very liberal and public spirited manner in which it has throughout dealt with the difficulties connected with the disposal of the Kathiawar immigrants. There would no doubt have been much difficulty in apportioning the charges amongst the various States, although for the reasons stated by the Health Officer, he and his subordinates could hardly have been expected to obtain from the immigrants such precise information as would have enabled the Political Agent (Kathiawar) to make a fair apportionment. It appears, too, that a large number of those who were deported were itinerant mendicants for whom no one particular State could properly have been held responsible."

Mr. Nowrojee enquired if the Municipal Commissioner had taken any measures to prevent the Municipality being made liable in future years for the deportation of immigrants, because it was hopless to recover any thing from the native States.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had spoken to His Excellency the Governor on the subject, and it was in contemplation to adopt measures by which all immigrants would in future be sent out to Thana.

Mr. Nowrojee remarked that was so far satisfactory, but that a distinct understanding should be come to with the Port Trustees to allow no immigrant camp to be formed hereafter on their ground.

Mr. Mandlik thought that Mr. Nowrojee was rather hard upon the immigrants. He (Mr. Mandlik) thought that as long as the immigrants did nothing contrary to the law, they should be let alone in this age of liberty and progress.

Mr. Nowrojee said that, besides attending to his charitable instincts, he had another duty, a municipal duty, to perform; and that as long as the Act did not authorize the spending of money for deporting immigrants, he could not consent to any expenditure for that purpose.

It was eventually resolved to send the Government resolution to the Corporation; and after the transaction of formal business, the Council adjourned.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned special general meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday at the Municipal offices, Rao Sahib Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik, presiding. There were also present:—Sir F. H. Rontet, Messrs. James Bapty, T. Blaney, E. B. Carroll, W. T. Crockett, M. R. De Quadros, Charles Douglas, R. R. Freeborn, G. Geary, D. E. Gostling, J. Greaves, H. E. Jacomb, D. S. Kemp, T. B. Kirkham, J. Lang, F. Mathew, H. Morland, F. Vouillon, J. H. Grant, C.S. Municipal Commissioner, C. B. Braham, Deputy Executive Engineer, Atmaram Pandurang, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Dadabhoy, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, G. G. M. C., Dinanath Ragoonath Khote, Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Goculdass Jugmohandass, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Hurkisondass Narotamdass, Janardhun Gopal Mentray, Joomabhoy Lalljee, Khursetjee Rustomjee Cama, Lukhmidass Khimjee, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Ragoonath Narayen Khote, Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, Shantaram Narayen, Tribhowundas Varjeevundas, Vandravundas Purshotumdas, and Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxmonjee.

THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

The Corporation resumed the consideration of the Municipal Budget for the ensuing year, and of Mr. shantaram Narayan's amendment, with reference to the reduction of the consolidated rate by one per cent.

The clerk read the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner:—

To the Secretary of the Town Council.

SIR,—As the Budget will be under discussion to-day and the question of revenue be further considered, I have the honor to request that this letter may be laid before the Town Council with a view to its being considered by the Corporation at their meeting. It must be remembered that formerly it was not expected that both the extra water supply and the new drainage works could be provided without extra taxation, and in para 43 of his letter to Government on the subject of the water supply of Bombay, my predecessor says, "The only source of relief to the finances of the Corporation is that they are exceedingly reluctant to impose extra taxation, although they are prepared to submit to such as may be absolutely necessary to provide the requirements of the water supply." The Corporation in their resolution of 27th August, 1878, requested me to prepare and submit a statement showing the amount that would have to be provided on account of interest and sinking fund annually on the supposition that the works could be completed rapidly without having recourse to extra taxation. This statement was prepared and submitted to a special committee of the Corporation who, at their meeting on the 10th of September last, submitted their report on the 28th of August, on my proposals to the Corporation, in para. 8, of which they say, "As far as the committee are able to judge the proposed loan can be raised as above for the construction of works referred to in the heading within two years without obliging the Corporation to have recourse to extra taxation." It will be remembered that, in preparing the statement called for by the Corporation, I assumed, as stated by the special committee in para 3 of their report, that the income and expenditure of the Municipality during the period of the loan would balance each other, and in the tabulated statement submitted by me to the committee on which their report was based, I assumed that the consolidated rate would yield the average of the last five years, or nearly 10 lakhs of rupees—and this amount has been entered in the Budget for 1880. This being the case it stands to reason that the figures adopted by myself, the Town Council, and the Corporation, will be vitiated by the proposed reduction of one per cent. of the consolidated rate. This reduction would amount to Rs. 1,10,000, and thus in the year 1880 the surplus cash balance would be reduced to Rs. 3,30,000. In 1881-1882 this balance will be absorbed at the rate of Rs. 2,20,000 per annum—half of this amount being required to make up the deficit in income caused by the proposed reduction of the consolidated rate, and the remainder to meet the extra debt charges for which the surplus cash balance is proposed to be reserved. In 1883 the whole of a similar sum of Rs. 2,20,000 will have to be provided by extra taxation to meet the same requirements as those mentioned above in regard to 1881 and 1882. The sum of Rs. 1,58,000 will fall in from 1884 in consequence of the debt debt sinking fund having become fully invested, but this amount will not be sufficient to cover the annual charge of Rs. 2,20,000 in 1884 and succeeding years, even with the addition of Rs. 33,000 which will be available in 1889 when the local debt will be entirely paid off. It must further be borne in mind that the financial arrangements above mentioned had reference only to the first portion of the drainage works now in progress, and that when succeeding portions are taken in hand it will be impossible if the proposed reduction is carried out, to provide interest and sinking fund on the loan which will have to be contracted in order to carry out these works without having recourse to heavy extra taxation. The existing cash balance has been accumulated by careful management and the strictest economy, in order to ensure the carrying out of the first portion of the drainage works without extra taxation, and on the understanding that the sums available from the local debt in 1884 and 1889 would be left intact for further extension of the drainage works. Under the circumstances, it will, I think, be allowed that the proposal to reduce taxation now is premature. The general revision of assessments is now being made; and if the results are satisfactory, as I hope and believe they will be, but which cannot be clearly ascertained until next year, it will then be soon enough to talk of reducing the consolidated rate, and if I then see my way to suggest to the Town Council a reduction of taxation, I will not hesitate to do so. It would of course be satisfactory to me personally that the taxation of the city should be reduced during my tenure of office, but I should not wish it to be stated hereafter that I was instrumental in reducing the taxation of the city during my last year of office, knowing that it would have to be raised again in the time of my immediate successor, not only to the present rate but to a much higher rate.—I have, &c.

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani drew the attention of the Chairman to section 36 of the Municipal Act which runs as follow:—"It shall be in the discretion of the Corporation to pass the said budget or to refer it to the Town Council for further consideration, or finally to reject, or modify any items entered in the budget of which they may not approve. But no proposal involving further expenditure, or the levy or abolition of taxes, shall be submitted to the Corporation without having been first left with the Secretary to the Town Council not less than seven days before the special general meeting held in accordance with the preceding section." He thought this section prevented any reduction being made without special notice. He did not make these remarks with a view to obstruct any reduction which might be proposed, but with a view to see that whatever was done, was done properly and legally.

The Chairman ruled that the amendment was in order, holding that the Corporation could reject and modify any items of which it might not approve. The consolidated rate was one of the items on the income side, and it was for the meeting to accept, reject, or modify it, or send it back to the Town Council.

Mr. Sayani said the same thing occurred to him, but on reading over all the sections with reference to taxation, or expenditure, he found that certain taxes were to be levied within a certain minimum and a certain maximum.

The Chairman.—All that has been considered.

Mr. Kirkham asked if he understood the Chairman to rule that the proposition was legal, for it certainly seemed to him, that at any rate the matter was doubtful, and it was a most serious thing if, after the Chairman's ruling, the amendment turned out to be illegal, because the whole budget would be illegal, and they would not have the power to levy the taxes. It seemed to him they might modify any items in the budget, provided these items were not taxes. He took this to be the English of the section, whatever the law might be.

After some remarks from Dr. Blaney, who suggested that legal opinion should be taken on the point, the Chairman announced that he adhered to his resolution that the amendment was not in order. He was open to this opinion after consultation with officers of the Corporation.

Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master remarked that when the amendment was first moved, he thought it right and proper to support it; but when he heard what the Municipal Commissioner had to say, he thought they should consider a great deal before they acted upon the amendment. He would suggest that they should take no steps to reduce taxation for another year, when they would be better able to see their way to do so, than they were at the present time.

Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, with the consent of the Chairman, referred to a point in the Municipal Commissioner's letter. Mr. Grant in his letter said that it the present proposition for reduction was carried, all the calculations with regard to the years 1881-85 would be upset, but he (Mr. Pherozeshah) submitted that the amount which he proposed should be devoted to the reduction of taxation would not interfere with the existing balance, as Mr. Grant stated it would. He entered into a calculation with a view of showing that, after making the payments which were necessary to meet debt charges, there would still remain a balance which he maintained might, and ought to, be devoted to the reduction of taxation.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen, in the course of some remarks, said he did not ask the Corporation to allow the taxation to be reduced simply because the ratepayers were poor, but because the taxes were needlessly heavy. If there was any necessity for increasing the rates, or for maintaining a cash balance, for his own part he should be ready to recognise such necessity. It was not people who come into Bombay like birds of passage and went like birds of passage, who supplied this cash balance, and it was to the ratepayers they had to look for payment in the case of any deficit. He maintained that, with a cash balance, with evidence of an increasing balance, they could very easily dispense with an item of Rs. 1,10,000 from the amount of their taxes.

Mr. Kirkham said he had never heard so few reasons given for a change of such serious importance, as had been urged by the supporters of the amendment. It was proposed to upset the whole of the budget of the Town Council and the Municipal Commissioner. The gentlemen supporting the amendment advised them right off the reel to reduce the consolidated rate from nine to eight per cent., because they said, first, there is a cash balance; secondly, because taxation is exorbitant: and thirdly, because there was something which they called a general feeling. Beyond these three reasons he did not think any reason had been urged for making such an exceedingly serious change. He denied that the cash balance was such in the ordinary sense of the word, and he thought it was unfair that speakers should harp upon the words "cash balance," when the Commissioner explained the nature of the balance. As to the taxation of the city being exorbitant as stated by Mr. Shantaram Narayen, he understood the word exorbitant to mean something out of the common, and they had had no instances given of the taxation in Bombay being less than that of Bombay. He might mention that the rate of taxation in Calcutta was 12 per cent. and the rate in Madras 14 per cent. He thought they must therefore reject the idea that the taxation in Bombay was exorbitant. There was no evidence of any general feeling. He could understand a few housekeepers meeting together and saying to each other, Don't you think there is a very general feeling that something might be done—(Laughter)—but beyond this he did not think there was any general feeling. It is maintained that the amendment ought not to be carried because it was a departure from the deliberately entered upon scheme and policy of the Town Council and the executive of the Corporation. He had listened to the somewhat laboured speech of Mr. Pherozeshah to prove that they could now remit upwards of a lakh of rupees in taxes without making any difference. This scheme which he had proposed might do for a mere certain number of years, but the meaning with sowers of lams a foot, would meet them at last, and if they remitted taxation to the extent of a lakh of rupees now, did not common sense tell them that it would upset finance, and must sooner or later be accounted for. It had been stated in support of the amendment that the consolidated rate fell solely upon the housekeepers, but this was not correct. He was almost ashamed to mention such an elementary thing amongst educated men, but it was an accepted maximum amongst all great political economists, that the house tax fell upon the owners (i. e. the occupiers) and that there was no tax on the community which was on the whole fairer than a tax on houses. The fact was the house rate was paid by the community, and it was an utterly illusory idea on the part of Mr. Pherozeshah to suppose in the resolution that if they succeeded in reducing it now they would secure more than a temporary gratification. There was no doubt if they secured this reduction of taxes now, there would soon afterwards be a reduction in rents to sympathise with that reduction in taxation. In a year two or the taxation would have to be increased, and the Bombay housekeepers would then find that they had made a very great mistake. There was another and more serious side of the question which had not been touched upon, and that was

ways would have offered terms of submission, and that they would have been accepted, leaving matters little better, if not worse, than they were before. That, however, was not to be. The war went on its own intermittent and spasmodic fashion, and the Zulus never again won a victory worth the name—whenever they attacked. Intombi and Ginbane were mere surprises of small detachments of troops by overpowering masses of Zulus, and could not be called battles. At Kambula, Gingihlovo, and Ulundi, they were driven back with great loss to themselves, and little loss to us. Had our successes in any one of these instances been pressed on, the war would have been brought to an end. No incident of the campaign serves to falsify the prevalent conviction when it began, that the Zulus would not successfully stand against our forces if handled with dash and vigour. The crowning event in the struggle bore out all that had been said by those who knew the Zulus best, as to their temper and disposition. When once convinced that they were no match for us, and that we were determined to pursue our advantages, they gave in, and admitted themselves beaten.

How then do we stand now as compared with the situation of affairs on New Year's Day? Then Cetywayo was still King in fact and in his army had never met the Englishman's; his spears were still "unwashed." He was disposed to be at peace with the Government, so long as they did not resist his encroachments, abate his pretensions, interfere with his sovereign authority, or thwart his long-cherished desire to extinguish the Swazis. We were still subject as much as ever to the strange spectacle of large masses of armed and organised Zulus occasionally hovering near to our borders. Our natives were more and more becoming imbued with a belief that Cetewayo was invincible, and that we were afraid to grapple with him. Our own colonists were beset by all the fears and fancies begotten by the near neighbourhood of the most warlike race in Africa. The "black wardcloud" perceived by Sir Garnet Wolseley four years ago, as darkening the northern horizon, had risen and spread until it overshadowed the whole firmament, and caused a paralysis of doubt and dread to seize both community and Government; to deaden both enterprise and progress. The "Zulu Question" affected the position and prospects of every class of the people, from the Governor in Maritzburg to the kafir in his kraal. It weighed down the public energy, and it hampered individual effort. It was like the presage of a coming storm, which suspends activity, postpones movement, and keeps men standing still until the tempest be overpast. It was felt that the time had come when a great issue must be faced and decided by the test of arms. White and black must contend for mastery in a fierce or fashion than had before been witnessed in South Africa. Tribe after tribe had in other territories succumbed to us. The Galekas and the Gaikas, the Griquas and the Koranas, had each tried conclusions with us and had failed. But they were small-fry as compared with the mighty power in the north—the race whose present King was a worthy successor of the devastating and invincible Chaka. "While stands the Coliseum Rome shall stand." The kafir might well say, "While rules Cetywayo while rule's he's ne'er supreme." Round him all the disturbing elements in South Africa were ever ready to rally should he sound the tocsin. To him all the "patriots" of barbarism looked as their avenger and their saviour. Ulundi was the Mecca of the kafirs; its lord was to some a terror to most a hope.

The war has run its course, and the Zulu power has fallen. Cetywayo is a captive far away from his Kingdom and his home. Ulundi is in ashes. Zululand is parcelled out into petty chieftainships, and its warriors have been bidden to work and marry instead of to fight and slay. Traders once more find their way into the country, though not by the lower roads. The Zulus have seen our forces marching in imposing strength through the length and breadth of their domain, and have witnessed the strange spectacle of small bodies of armed horsemen hunting their king, without resistance, from forest to forest, from kraal to kraal, from hidingplace to hidingplace. They have been made so familiar with the presence of white soldiers that at kraals where a white face had not before been seen, the apparition of armed visitors fails to evoke cry or a scream.

So far as the Zulus are concerned they are in all respect gainers by the war, except in so far as the loss of life is concerned. They have more cattle, more guns of a better class, more ammunition, more liberty, and more privileges. Their young men are free to marry, and they are free to work. Instead of a king at Ulundi they have a chief at home for their ruler. On the other hand they have vastly diminished numbers to deplore. Not less than from ten to twelve thousand of their fighting men must have been killed during the war, irrespective of the wounded. Opinions generally agree amongst those who have traversed the country, that both the population and the army were overestimated in point of numbers. The former is believed not to exceed a quarter of a million at the utmost, while the fighting strength of the army did not probably exceed when the war began thirty-five thousand. A third of the latter has almost certainly been either destroyed or disabled. Under ordinary circumstances such result would imply the prostration of an enemy during at least a generation; but there is a feline tenacity of life about such a race as the Zulus, and the numbers still left to them—every man being estimable as a fighting unit—are sufficient to offer a formidable front were they capable of mobilisation.

This brings us to our final inquiry. How much better are we for the outcome of the war? How much safer are we as a community? What is the substantial gain on our side? It may, perhaps, be premature to attempt an estimate of this sort. Events have yet to shape themselves. Sir Garnet Wolseley would no doubt say that he has established in Zululand a "stable and honourable peace," a peace which cannot fail to endure, because it is based upon the self-interest and habits of the people. The Zulus have been conquered, but they have not dispoiled or annexed. White men have been bidden not to settle in the country, and the people are left to be governed by their own chiefs according to their own laws. In theory this sounds very well, but an effect we mistrust its efficacy. Is it not quite possible that at the call of some man of note or ability amongst them the warriors of Zululand might still rush together again for offensive purposes? Can we expect the iron rule of a despot to be successfully and all at once replaced by the petty tyranny of thirteen chiefs, some of whom are said to distasteful to the people over whom they are set. We must confess that the prospect in Zululand is by no means as yet so settled and hopeful as to justify a belief that the war has left us complete and substantial gainers. The new border line is much the same as that awarded by the commissioners. It restores to Zululand a good deal of the disputed territory. Our own border line of course remains intact, nor was it ever questioned. Is it a securer frontier than it was nine months ago? That is a question which the chiefs on the other side must answer, and as they happen to be John Dunn and Hlubi, we may surely believe that we have at any rate gained beyond our northern confines the presence of friendly and loyal powers.

Looking at the settlement of Zululand from its best side, and endeavouring as well as we can to fathom the reasons that have led up to the prevailing policy, we can only come to one conclusion. Sir Garnet Wolseley has sought, first of all, to devise a plan which shall reduce Imperial responsibilities and Imperial expenditure to a minimum. He has sought next to provide as large a measure of security for the neighbouring colonies as might be compatible with that primary condition. He has therefore placed in charge of all the districts that abut upon Natal and the Transvaal men of whose fidelity in the last instance to the Crown he feels well assured. The whole of the Tugela border line is covered by John Dunn's territory. The only remaing portion of our frontier is covered by Hlubi's district. Skirting the Transvaal boundry we have Oham and Sekotwayo, but chiefly the former. Before, therefore, British territory could be attacked the chiefs of these intermediate districts must be overcome. They are to be the boffers between the home of civilisation and the haunt of barbarism—between Her Majesty's subjects and the Zulus. Whatever our views may be in regard to John Dunn's inaugural proceedings, we are bound so do him the justice of saying that we believe he would not take part in or connive at any hostile movement against the British Government. He is too sagacious and far-sighted—and we may add, in spite of appearances, too much of an Englishman at heart—to figure in an insurrectionary attitude. We believe, moreover, that he will be the effective ruler of his country. He will be chief in fact as well as in name. He has shown this already by the mandates he has issued. His official organ, which, strange to say, is also Bishop Colenso's staunchest champion in the local press—the *Natal Colonist*—has made public an announcement touching both missionaries and traders, which shows clearly enough that King Dunn means to be King Stork and not King Log. There is some comfort in this fact, from a political point of view, however much we may lament the discredit which that proclamation attaches to certain time-honoured attributes of the British name. There is the comfort of knowing that a chief of the southern Zululand means to rule his people with a firm and tight hand. No one knows better than John Dunn that unless he does this his sovereignty will prove a bed of thorns. He may not be theoretically as good a tactician as Cetywayo was, but he is beyond question a braver leader. It cannot well be doubted that he would be able to give a good account of any Zulu force, led by other chiefs, who might attempt aggressive movements towards the frontier of Natal. In this respect the potentiality of John Dunn in his district ought to be worth more as a protective agency on our border than a large imperial garrison. It is to John Dunn's interest to keep his territory inviolate, and his people well under control. It was probably a conviction to this effect that led the High Commissioner to hand over to him the chieftainship of so large and so important a portion of Zululand.

And this we believe is all that can be said for the settlement. It is a policy of expediency and of convenience. It has enabled Sir Garnet to get through the work committed to him quickly and easily, and with certain show of success. Nothing in its way could have been simpler; nothing more productive of a definite result, attained with little trouble. It will not, because it cannot endure, inasmuch as it has all the elements of ultimate disruption in it. But it will outlast Sir Garnet Wolseley's time, and enable him to go home with the reputation of having secured a peace with—political, if not moral or abiding—honour. It has astonished into silence the Zulus by its marvellous leniency—though it has astonished our own natives by its inexplicable indulgence. It has established peace upon our frontier for a period, whose duration must depend upon causes that we cannot foresee, and influences that we cannot as yet fully estimate. It leaves us, beyond question, with a considerable gain in the matter of security, but with a manifest loss in national self-respect. It has stilled the storm-cloud, and smoothed the soil, but it has also sown in more or less abundance the dragon's teeth of future internecine discord.

POSTHUMOUS FAME.

(Globe.)

It has been said with obvious truth that the comment of contemporary writers on passing events and living characters would be invaluable, on account of their intimate knowledge and accuracy of detail, if it were not for the bias of personal friendship or political prejudice with which they must necessarily be affected. It will be found, however, that the most partial of such eulogists has never succeeded in raising up a reputation, for good or evil, until the verdict of posterity has been pronounced on it, or the test of time has sanctioned it. But even with the most unprejudiced views and just intentions, all contemporary chroniclers labour under this disadvantage, that the subject of their memoirs can be nothing more than either the narrative of events of which the issues are still undeveloped, or the review of a public character whose career is not yet closed. When, therefore, such imperfect sketches have to be placed in the foreground of the brilliant scenes of ancient history, and compared with the noblest models of the past, there need be little wonder that the new pictures rarely stand out in favourable contrast with the old. The great heroes of antiquity, indeed, seem to tower above the ordinary level of modern humanity; and since the earliest generation of the world, when the long-lived giants died out of the land in the days of Noah, many a succeeding age has repeated the lament that its children have, in some respect or another, fallen short of the stature of their fathers. So it will be seen that the writers of all nations, even at the periods of their greatest social eminence and political supremacy, can rarely record the progressive improvements of their countrymen without drawing attention at the same time to some counterbalancing deterioration. They constantly point to the fact that the very advance in civilisation and refinement of culture, which is the glory of their countrymen, has brought in its train many new vices which contrast unfavourably with the primitive purity of earlier times; while the poet who would glorify his hero or his patron can find no higher compliment than to represent him as a worthy successor, if not quite the equal, to some great ancestral celebrity. The Augustan age of Rome might have satisfied even the fastidious taste of Horace, and yet his Odes are full of complaints against the corrupt and dissolute habits of the city; while the familiar lines in which he laments the progressive deterioration through successive generations of the Roman race have served as a test or similar reflections on the moralists of various ages, countries, and creeds. And again, when he would essay the easy task of celebrating the virtues or the victories of the Augustan family, his happiest flights of poetry take him to the older battlefields of his country and to the achievements of the great forefathers of his patrician friends.

The fact is, no man can rise to eminence among his contemporaries except through the rough and arduous paths of jealousy, where his equals are apt to regard the fame of his merits as a reflection on their own imperfections, those of higher rank to repudiate his advancement as a slight on their own privileges, or the meaner herd to depreciate a character which they may envy but cannot emulate. Even honest admiration itself is, Addison remarks, a shortlived passion, which often decays upon growing familiar with its object, unless it be fed with fresh discoveries of excellence constantly set before its view. And the greatest actions of a celebrated person, on whom the eyes of the world are fixed, however surprising and extraordinary they may be, are regarded as nothing greater than what should be expected of him; but if, on the contrary, they fall anything below the estimation that has been conceived of him, though they might raise the reputation of another, they are a diminution to his. So the judicious historian is generally careful against placing the object of his eulogy on too high a pedestal, lest the eyes of jealousy should discover some latent imperfections, and the unworthiness of the image should be rendered more conspicuous by its elevation.

But when the curtain has fallen on the scenes of life, and all the performers have passed from sight to memory, then their merits or their failures may be discussed with a calm impartiality free from the prejudices and passions of human intercourse; for though the reputation of a living character may be a matter of private or personal interest, that of the dead is merged in the common national fame. They have passed from the ordeal of private criticism to the bar of public opinion, and the verdit of their estimation, which is soon made and recorded, is pretty sure to be a just one, for such decisions are rarely assailed by later commentators, and hardly ever controverted. The old chivalrous axiom that no evil should be spoken of the dead applies of course mostly to those whose memory is still green and cherished by surviving friends; but to some extent also it protects the reputation of all old names of historical interest. While such eulogies as Dryden's "Verses to Oliver Cromwell," or his "Annus Mirabilis," never served in the slightest degree to raise the reputation of either the Protector or the King during their lifetime, yet so much of the flattery as has been confirmed by the consent of succeeding generations is still credited to both of them. But the evil terms of hatred and abuse, so freely interchanged between the living Royalist and Parliamentary zealots, were almost forgotten in the age which succeeded the Restoration. For the feelings of personal interest or antipathy which serve to distort the judgement of the world on its living characters are not carried by it in its estimation of them beyond the grave; besides which there is the common and natural disinclination to disparage the reputation of the dead, for whom no champion is forthcoming. He would be a bold man, therefore, who would dispute the recorded traditions of history, or the accepted estimate of its great characters, though such attempts have been made from time to time, when captious historians have ventured to re-open some old disputed question to suit the turn of modern politics, or to alter the received opinion of some old public character by presenting him in a different aspect and under a new arrangement of surrounding circumstances. But such argumentative essayists have appeared rather to ventilate their own crotchets than to express their opinions on the world in general, and have risked their own reputation, if not for foolishness at least for pedantry, without materially affecting that of the subject of controversy. For though the fame of a living hero may be raised to temporary brilliancy, or obscured under a passing cloud by the narratives of his days, the unbiassed reputation is the posthumous fame that rests on the praise of contemporary history confirmed by the judgment of succeeding generations.

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